FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1839. [NO. 1139.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. R. SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is now on his annual visit to this place. He may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, on Gillespie street.
March 23, 1839. 38tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.
March 25, 1839. 38tf

For Sale.

5000 Lbs. Dry Salted Hides.
AUGUSTUS STEEL.
March 26, 1839. 38-3w

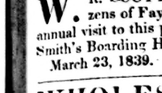
State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1839.

Thomas J. Buchannan, vs. Aaron Murchison. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Carthage, the third Monday in February, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.
[38-6wpd.] A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

SIR PHILIP.



THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Oscar, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
Groom for the Owner.
March 26, 1839. 38-2m

35 HHDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, Just received and for sale by
D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1839. 34-6w

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Received per Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 26, 1839. 34tf

BARK!

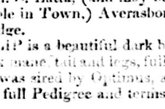
THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.
E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.
Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 7 P. M.
Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats than those who come through the line.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27-1Ypd

Runaway Apprentice.

3 CENTS reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, of ARNET DEAL, an apprentice [by contract,] who absented himself from the U S Arsenal, on or about the 1st inst. Said Deal is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout for his age, which he says is 19 years He is reported to be in the vicinity of Fayetteville. All persons are cautioned against harbouring, employing or trusting said Deal, as I shall avail myself of the law in such cases.
WILLIAM BELL, U. S. Arsenal.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-3w

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day of April, 1835, a negro girl named EDY, now about 30 years of age, dark complected, ordinary size, good countenance.

Also, on the 26th February, 1839, a negro man named STEPHEN, aged about 26 or 27 years, about 6 feet high, dark complection, weighs about 175 lbs., has no beard or whiskers.

He is a brother of the above named woman, and it is probable that they are now together, and lurking about this neighborhood, or the adjoining part of Richmond county, say about Gilchrist's Mills, where they have relations.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or being secured in any Jail so that I get them again, or $15 for either. Any information addressed to the Subscriber at Solemn Grove P. O., N. C. will be attended to. DANIEL SMITH.
Quwhiffle District, Cumberland C'ty, } 37 3wpd.
March 14, 1839.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5⅞ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.
ALEX L. WALKER.
March 12, 1839. 37 3m

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, *Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1839.*

THE Proprietors of the Stock of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in April next, to take into consideration the propriety of opening Books for the unsubscribed balance of the Capital Stock of said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
353t J D JONES, President.

Look here!

I HAVE just received,
350 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotten Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair, for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand.
All of the above is for sale by the subscriber.—Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON
March 6, 1839. 35 7w
N. B I am prepared to do Plastering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and some more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.
WM. R. CARMAN.
Jan. 8, 1839. 27t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Notice,

THAT on the last Monday in March and September, a FAIR, known by the name and style of the Gold Mine Grove Fair, will be held at the Grove, in Moore County, by
WILLIAM BARRETT, Sen.
March 5, 1839. 37-3wpd

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

CULTURE OF COTTON.

LOCUST GROVE, Abbeville Dist.

Mr. Editor—I have searched in your agricultural columns, but in vain, for some article on the culture of Cotton. Are our planters not aware of the paramount importance of this production? Or is it taken for granted that every person knows how to plant it? So every person knows how to fatten pigs. But there are improvements, and these improvements should be disseminated, for the benefit of all. Cotton is the chief source of the wealth of the southern states, and contributes largely to the comfort of millions of the human race. We cannot improve in the culture of it too much. I would not recommend that we should raise more than we do; but, with care and attention, the same quantity may be raised on much less ground, by which our lands would not be so soon exhausted. Land is the only real wealth of our country and it is surely unpatriotic in the people, to destroy or waste it. It is impoverishing their posterity.

What is there worthy in a man's accumulating a considerable fortune, if, in doing this, he has laid waste more land than would support his posterity for generations to come?

Cotton seed should be procured from the best ground, where the Cotton has been well worked, and the bolls fully matured, gathering; for this purpose, the middle bolls; that is, separating the first opening and the last, from the second. The first bolls become grown when the stalk is young and not prepared to give to the seed that perfection which it does in a maturer growth. The last opening is generally immature, from the decay of the stalk, cold winds, early frosts, &c. That which is intended for seed, should be picked out when dry, and never allowed to heat, or ferment, which would occasion a decomposition of its parenchyma, and a predisposition to rot while growing. This partial fermentation of the seed will not prevent its germination; but its nourishing principle being injured, the young plant will not have that constitutional vigor, so essential to perfection in growth, but will be susceptible of all the disasters incident to the cotton crop. It is equally as important that we should extend a care to the preservation of our seed, as to the preparation of the soil. A defective seed cannot bring a perfect plant. The more pains we take with regard to the preservation of our seed, the less will be their degeneracy. The land should be thrown up in beds as early as possible with a turning plough, which will hasten the decomposition of its vegetable matter. Low moist land should be drawn up with the hoe, but no other. Some people contend for a rigid system of management, as to the time and manner of planting and working a crop; but as there is no regular time or way of managing, which will suit the precarious seasons of our climate, all plans must be modified according to circumstances.

There is a prevailing opinion among planters, that the sooner cotton is planted, so that it is not killed by frosts, the better. This is an error of considerable magnitude. If experience did not prove to the contrary, we should need no better evidence, it seems to me, than to know that the cotton plant is a native of a warmer climate than this. In Florida, the West Indies and Mexico, where there is no chilling winds or frosts to stunt its growth, cotton grows to greater perfection than in Carolina or Georgia. Cotton ought not to be planted until there is evidence of a permanent change from cold to warm, which time every man's experience will dictate. Cotton will then come up and grow off sooner than that which has been injured by frosts or cold winds. Before planting, the seed should be rubbed in ashes moistened with water. This will cut the lint, so that the seed can be dropped more regularly. And the ashes which stick to the seed are highly beneficial, as they impart their alkaline qualities to the young plant, and accelerate and give vigour to its growth. Some planters rub their seed before planting in lime; but I prefer ashes, because its inherent principle, (alkali,) is not only a stimulus, but a nourishment also: Whereas, lime is only a stimulant, and might, in some instances, engender want. Ashes have a two-fold advantage. They give a healthiness to the young plant, and an impetus to its growth, which render it less susceptible of the influence of circumstances.

After the cotton is up, a scraper should be run round, if the land is bedded. This will not throw the soil down, and leave the cotton standing on a narrow ridge, which would impede the progress of the hoes, in chopping out. The Cotton should be left in bunches of three or four stalks at a place—the distance, suitable to the strength of the ground, not putting it to an entire stand until the second time. A great deal is often lost in the cotton crop, by its being too close in the drill. The stalks should stand at such distances as at all times to admit the sun to shine through upon the ground. It is the genial warmth of the sun, with a free circulation of air, that causes the cotton to bear, mature, and open. After chopping out, the Cotton should be run round with a turning plough, the bar next the cotton. This throws the soil to the middle, covers the young grass, and admits the warmth of the sun to the roots of the Cotton; but it should not stand long in this condition, before it is run round again, with one or two furrows, throwing the soil back to the Cotton. It is then in good condition for the second hoeing. In hoeing the second time, the cotton should be put to a perfect stand of one stalk. Those which are to be removed, should not be chopped off with the hoe, but should be pulled up with the hand. This is the speediest way, and the most practicable, as there is no danger of bruising those which remain. It has been shown by experiment, which is better than all the theories that can be adduced, that one stalk at a place, giving it the proper distance, will bear more and better cotton than two stalks or more. And this is not at variance with the theory of the times; for two stalks cannot draw more matter from the earth, than the earth will yield to one; but on the contrary will exhaust the earth of those ingredients material to the formation of the Cotton, which is the ultimate purpose of the cotton planters. And no planter will deny that there is more efficacy in the perfect plant, than one that has been bruised, mutilated, or wounded, in any way. Its transpiration is free and unrestrained; no waste of its juices, their renovating principle being carried out to their ultimate perfection. We may attribute, and very correctly too, the barrenness of some stalks to the wounds and bruises which have been inflicted, when young, either upon the stalk, or about its roots. And might we not, with equal propriety, view this as one of the causes which hasten the degeneracy in our seed. Could we but view scientifically the progress of the Cotton plant, from its germination to maturity, and see the analogy of its constituent parts, we would see that a perfect growth is necessary to the perfection of seed. Then surely it would be prudent in every planter to use these necessary pains; they require no more time, and would evidently increase the quantity upon the ground. And the purity of the seed would be a great desideratum in the next crop.

The third working should be given with as much or more care than the second. The roots are then spreading in every direction, and the stalk is in a good way of bearing. There is a universal practice among some planters in the third, and in the last working, to plough deep and bed up high. This is an error which is attended with inconceivable injury. Every experienced planter knows that there is the bulbous or large root, that strikes perpendicular and deep into the ground, and the fibrous or small roots, that run horizontally immediately under the surface of the ground. The office of the latter is to seek for nourishment, which is essential to the support of the bolls. The main root, which strikes into the ground, collects moisture and supports the stalk. Now, what must be the result of cutting those fibrous roots with the plough, in dry weather, or at any time, for we have no warranty of rain? The consequence must be a drooping of the bloom, and a barrenness of the stalk, until rain come again, that these roots may take a fresh start to grow. Or even if the ploughing should not be of sufficient depth to cut the roots, the soil is drawn off with the hoes in piling it round the stalk—the earth dries to its usual depth, and these roots are exposed to the burning rays of the sun. I have seen the effect of this so strong as to fire the lower leaves of the stalk.

Another attenuative consequence of the high bedding system, is, that the Cotton derives no benefit from light showers. The water inclines to the middle, and runs off or evaporates, and does the Cotton no good. Nothing short of a thorough wetting rain will do any good.

Perhaps some one would inquire, am I totally opposed to the bedding system? I would answer, there is a medium in all things. Every virtue carried to excess, becomes a vice. A broad flat bed would serve the requisite purpose. My plan is to run round with a hoe or scraper. This runs immediately under the surface, destroys the small grass and neither tears down or throws the bed higher; and with one or two furrows, with a turning plough, to split the middle, then if necessary, draw from the middle furrows, with the hoe, a little of the soil, depositing it on each side. This answers the double purpose of shading and accumulating moisture about the roots of the Cotton, and absorbing more water during light showers. Whereas, the high beds lose more moisture even in dry weather, because evaporation goes on from the surface of the ground. The surface being increased of course evaporation is increased.

It may be thought that these little cares and pains are too trivial and unimportant to compensate for the additional trouble. But if there is anything in three years experience and observation, I am prepared to say that they will amply repay for all this additional trouble. "Without pains, there are no gains, as poor Richard says."

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

A correspondent has sent us for publication the annexed list of British vessels of war and merchant-men captured and destroyed by the American arms during the last war with that nation. His object appears to be, to afford practical illustration of the ground which he assumes, that preparedness for war on the part of this country, does not consist in having as large and powerful a Navy as that of other nations, but in our ability to cut up their commerce, as was done in the case of Great Britain. We re-publish the list, as containing particulars which many have doubtless forgotten, and which very many have never known:—

List of British Vessels of War taken by the Americans in 1812 to 1815.

NAMES AND GUNS.		BY WHOM TAKEN.
Guerriere,	49	Constitution frigate.
Macedonian,	49	United States.
Java,	49	Constitution.
New Frigate,	40	Destroyed at York.
Alert,	26	Essex.
Frolic,	22	Wasp.
Boxer,	18	Enterprise.
Peacock,	20	Hornet.
Epervier,	20	Peacock.
Reindeer,	20	Wasp.
Avon,	19	Wasp.
Penguin,	21	Hornet.
Hermes,	28	Destroy'd at Mobile
Cyane,	34	Constitution.
Levant,	21	
Dominica,	16	Pr'v Decatur, 7 gns.
Highflyer,	4	President frigate.
Laura,	12	Priv. Dilligent, 10 guns.
St. Lawrence,	15	Priv. Chasseur, 12 do.
Picton,	10	Constitution frigate.
Balahon,	8	Priv. Perry, 6 guns.
Townsend,	9	Priv. Tom, 10 guns.
Emu,	10	Holkar, Privateer.
Landrail,	4	Syren, do.
Morgiana,	18	Saratoga 14, do.
Lapwing,	10	Fox 7, do.
Prince Adolphus,		Gov. McKean, do.
Princess Amelia,		Rossie, do.
Express,		Anaconda, do.
Mary Ann,		G'v Tompkins, do.
Ann,		Yorktown, do.
Manchester,		Herald, do.
Little Catharine,		Harpy, do.
Princess Elizabeth,	126	America, do.
Do. do. (ano'r)		Kemp, do.
Lady Mary Pelham,		Roger, do.
Windsor Castle,		President frigate.
Swallow,		Do. do.
Duke of Montrose,		Essex do.
Nocton,		
Detroit,	19	
Queen Charlotte,	17	
Lady Prevost,	13	
Hunter,	10	Lake Erie.
Little Belt,	3	
Chippewa,	1	
Caledonia,	6	
Confiance,	39	
Linnet,	16	Lake Champlain.
Chub,	11	
Finch,	11	
Duke of Gloucester,	14	
Melville,	14	Lake Ontario.
Julia,	3	
Growler,	8	
Nancy,	3	Lake Huron.

Br. p'ts. but m'nting about 10 guns, and com'd. by N'y. Off.

62 vessels, mounting 870 guns.

List of Merchant Vessels captured from the British by the Americans, in 1812 to 1815.

354 ships, mounting	2500 guns.
618 brigs,	2400
250 schooners,	600
135 sloops, few armed.	
750 vessels, besides the above, (recaptured,)	2500
62 National ships as above	870
2422 in all	8870
31 ships of war were lost at sea during the above time, which may fairly come into the account,	809
2453 vessels,	9679 guns.

Temperance.—The Lynn, Massachusetts Freeman says, "The cause of Temperance has had an unfavorable effect upon the receipts of our almshouse. A few years ago we had men enough there to make in shoemaking and repairs of roads, over $2000, besides carrying on the farm. Now there are not enough to carry on the farm."

At a recent election for a bell-*man* in the town of Worcester, the niece of the late incumbent was a candidate. Objections being made to her because she was a woman, she replied, "God bless you, sir, that's no reason—haven't we a *woman* for *king?*" The simplicity and readiness of the reply admitted her as a candidate, and, on a show of hands, she was unanimously elected.

FROM CHAMBERS' EDINBURG JOURNAL.

THE FORTUNES OF A COUNTRY GIRL.

A TRUE STORY.

One day, I will not say how many years ago—for I intend to be very mysterious for a time with my readers—a young woman stepped from a country wagon that had just arrived at the yard gate of the famous Chelsea Inn, the Goat and Compasses, a name formed by corrupting time out of the pious original, "God encompasseth us." The young woman seemed about the age of 18, and was decently dressed, though in the plainest rustic fashion of the times. She was well formed and well looking, both form and looks giving indications of the ruddy health consequent upon exposure to sun and air in the country. After stepping from the wagon, which the driver immediately led into the court yard, the girl stood for a moment in apparent uncertainty whither to go, when the mistress of the inn, who had come to the door, observed her hesitation, and asked her to enter and take rest. The young woman readily obeyed the invitation, and soon, by the kindness of the landlady found herself by the fireside of a nicely sanded parlor, wherewithal to refresh herself after a long and tedious journey.

"And so, my poor girl," said the landlady, after having heard in return for her kindness, the whole particulars of the young woman's situation and history, "so thou hast come all this way to seek service, and hast no friend but John Hodge, the wagoner! Truly, he is like to give thee but small help, wench, towards getting a place."

"Is service, then, difficult to be had?" asked the young woman, sadly.

"Ah, marry, good situations, at least, are hard to find. But have a good heart, child," said the landlady, and, as she continued, she looked around her with an air of pride and dignity: "thou seest what I have come to myself; and I left the country a young thing just like thyself, with as little to look to. But 'tisn't every one, certain, that must look for such a fortune, and in any case it must be wrought for. I showed myself a good servant, before my poor old Jacob, heaven rest his soul, made me mistress of the Goat and Compasses. So mind thee, girl——"

The landlady's speech might have gone on a long way; for the dame loved well the sound of her own tongue, but for the interruption occasioned by the entrance of a gentleman, when the landlady rose and welcomed him heartily.

"Ha! dame," said the new comer, who was a stout, respectably attired person of middle age, "how sells the good ale?—Scarcely a drop left in thy cellars, I hope?

"Enough left to give your worship a draught after your long walk," as she rose to fulfil the promise implied in her words.

"I walked not," was the gentleman's return, "but took a pair of oars down the river. Thou knowest I always come to Chelsea myself to see if thou lackest any thing."

"Ah, sir," replied the landlady, "and it is by that way of doing business that you have made yourself, as all the city says, the richest man in the Brewers' Corporation, if not in all London itself."

"Well, dame, the better for me if it is so," said the brewer, with a smile; "but let us have the mug and this quite pretty friend of thine shall pleasure us, mayhap, by tasting with us.

The landlady was not long in producing a stoop of ale, knowing that her visiter never set an example hurtful to his own interests by countenancing the consumption of foreign spirits.

"Right, hostess," said the brewer, when he had tasted it, "well made and well kept, and that is giving both thee and me our dues. Now, pretty one," said he, filling one of the measures of glasses which had been placed beside the stoop, "wilt thou drink this to thy sweetheart's health?"

The poor country girl to whom this was addressed declined the proffered civility, and with a blush; but the landlady exclaimed, "Come, silly wench, drink his worship's health; he is more likely to get thee a service if it so pleased him, than John Hodge, the wagoner."

"This girl has come many a mile," continued the hostess, "to seek a place in town, that she may burden her family no more at home."

"To seek service!" exclaimed the brewer; "why then it is perhaps well met with us. Has she brought a character with her, or can you speak for her, dame?"

"She has never yet been from home, sir, but her face is her character," said the kind hearted landlady; "I warrant she will be a diligent and trusty one."

"Upon thy prophecy, hostess, will I take her into my own service; for but yesterday was my housekeeper complaining of the want of help, since this deputyship brought me more into the way of entertaining the people of the ward."

Ere the wealthy brewer and deputy left the Goat and Compasses, arrangements were made for sending the country girl to his house in the city on the following day. Proud of having done a kind action, the garrulous hostess took advantage of the circumstance to deliver an immensely long harangue to the young woman on her new duties, and on the dangers to which youth is exposed in large cities. The girl heard her benefactress with modest thankfulness, but a more minute observer than the good landlady might have seen in the eye and countenance of the girl a quiet firmness of expression, such as might have induced the cutting short of the lecture. However, the landlady's lecture did end, and towards the evening of the day following her arrival at the Goat and Compasses, the youthful rustic found herself installed as housemaid in the dwelling of the rich brewer.

The fortunes of this girl, it is our purpose to follow. The first change in her condition which took place subsequent to that related, was her elevation to the vacated post of housekeeper in the brewer's family. In this situation she was brought more than formerly in contact with her master, who found ample means for admiring her propriety of conduct, as well as her skilful economy of management. By degrees he began to find her presence necessary to his happiness; and being a man both of honorable and independent mind he at length offered her his hand. It was accepted; and she, who but four or five years before had left her country home barefooted, became the wife of one of the richest citizens in London.

For many years Mr. Aylesbury, for such was the name of the brewer, and his wife, lived in happiness and comfort together. He was a man of good family and connexions, and consequently of higher breeding than his wife could boast of, but on no occasion had he ever to blush for the partner whom he had chosen. Her calm, inborn strength, if not dignity of character, conjoined with an extreme quickness of perception, made her fill her place at her husband's table with as much grace and credit as if she had been born to the station. And, as time ran on, the respectability of Mr. Aylesbury's position received a gradual increase. He became an Alderman, and, subsequently a sheriff of the city, and in consequence of the latter elevation was knighted. Afterwards—and now a part of the mystery projected at the commencement of this story, must be broken in upon, as far as time is concerned—afterwards, the important place which the wealthy brewer held in the city, called down upon him the attention and favor of the king, Charles I, then anxious to conciliate the good will of the citizens, and the city kntight received the farther honor of baronetcy.

Lady Aylesbury, in the first year of her married life, gave birth to a daughter, who proved an only child, and round whom, as was natural, all the hopes and wishes of the parents entwined themselves. This daughter had only reached the age of seventeen when her father died leaving an immense fortune behind him. It was at first thought that the widow and her daughter would become inheritors of this without the shadow of a dispute. But it proved otherwise. Certain relatives of the deceased brewer set up a plea upon the foundation of a will made in their favor before the deceased had become married. With her wonted firmness, Lady Aylesbury immediately took steps for the vindication of her own and her child's rights. A young lawyer, who had been a frequent guest at her husband's table, and of whose abilities she had formed a high opinion, was the person whom she fixed upon as the legal asserter of her cause. Edward Hyde was, indeed, a youth of great ability. Though only twenty four years of age at the period referred to, and though he had spent much of his youthful time in the society of the gay and fashionable of the day, he had not neglected the pursuits to which his family's wish, as well as his own tastes, had devoted him. But it was with considerable hesitation, and with a feeling of anxious diffidence, that he consented to undertake the charge of Lady Aylesbury's case; for certain strong though unseen and unacknowledged sensations, were at work in his bosom, to make him fearful of the responsibility and anxious about the result.

The young lawyer, however, became counsel for the brewer's widow and daughter, and by a striking exertion of eloquence, and display of legal ability, gained their suit. Two days after, the successful pleader was seated beside his two clients. Lady Aylesbury's usual manner was quiet and composed, but she now spoke warmly of her gratitude to the preserver of her daughter from want, and also tendered a fee—a payment munificent, indeed, for the occasion. The young barrister did not seem at ease during Lady Aylesbury's expression of her feelings. He shifted upon his chair, changed color, looking to Miss Aylesbury, played with the purse before him, tried to speak, but stopped short, and changed color again. Thinking only of best expressing her own gratitude, Lady Aylesbury appeared not to observe her visiter's confusion, but arose, saying, "In token that I hold your services above compensation in the way of money, I wish also to give you a memorial of my gratitude in another shape." As she spoke thus, she drew a bunch of keys from her pocket, which every lady carried in those days, and left the room.

What passed during her absence between the parties whom she left together, will be best known by the result. When Lady Aylesbury returned, she found her daughter standing with averted eyes, but her hand within that of Edward Hyde, who knelt on the mother's entrance, and besought her consent to their union. Explanations of the feeling which the parties entertained for each other, ensued, and Lady Aylesbury was not long in giving the desired consent. "Give me leave, however," said she to the lover, "to place around your neck the memorial which I intended for you. This chain," it was a superb gold one—"was a token of gratitude from the ward in which he lived, to my dear husband." Lady Aylesbury's calm serious eyes were filled with tears as she threw the chain round Edward's neck, saying, "These links were borne on the neck of a worthy and honored man. May thou, my beloved son, attain to still higher honors."

The wish was fulfilled, though not until danger and suffering had tried severely the parties concerned. The son-in-law of Lady Aylesbury became an eminent member of the English bar, and also an important speaker in parliament. When Oliver Cromwell brought the king to the scaffold, and established the Commonwealth, Sir Edward Hyde, for he had held a government post and had been knighted—was too prominent a member of the royalist party to escape the enmity of the new rulers, and was obliged to reside upon the continent till the restoration. When abroad, he was so much esteemed by the exiled prince (afterwards Charles II) as to be appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, which appointment was confirmed when the king was restored to his throne. Some years afterwards Hyde was elevated to the peerage, first in the rank of a baron, and subsequently as Earl of Clarendon, a title which he made famous in English history.

These events, so briefly narrated, occupied a large space of time, during which Lady Aylesbury passed her days in quiet and retirement. She had now the gratification of beholding her daughter Countess of Clarendon, and of seeing the grandchildren who had been born to her, mingling as equals with the noblest in the land. But still a more exalted fate awaited the descendants of the poor friendless girl who had come to London, in search of service, in a wagoner's van. Her grand daughter, Anne Hyde, a young lady of spirit, wit, and beauty, had been appointed, while her family stayed abroad, one of the maids of honor to the Princess of Orange, and in that situation had attracted so strongly the regards of James, Duke of York, and brother of Charles II. that he contracted a private marriage with her. The birth of a child forced on a public announcement of this contract, and ere long the grand daughter of Lady Aylesbury was openly received by the royal family, and the people of England, as Dutchess of York, and sister-in-law of the sovereign.

Lady Aylesbury did not long survive this event. But ere she dropped into the grave, at a ripe old age, she saw her descendants heirs presumptive of the British crown. King Charles had married, but had no legitimate issue, and, accordingly, his brother's family had the prospect and rights of succession. And, in reality, two immediate descendants of the barefooted country girl did ultimately fill the throne—Mary (wife of William III.) and Queen Anne, princesses both of illustrious memory.

Such were the fortunes of the young woman whom the worthy landlady of the Goat and Compasses was fearful of encouraging to rash hopes by a reference to the lofty position which it had been her own fate to attain in life. In one assertion, at least, the hostess was undoubtedly right—that success in life must be labored for in some way or other. Without the prudence and propriety of conduct which won the esteem and love of the brewer, the sequel of the country girl's history could not have been such as it is.

The Whig Convention.—The Boston Atlas, as we have already stated, has expressed on the part of the Whigs, whose opinions its editor may be supposed to speak, a determination to abide the decision of a *Whig* National Convention, on the subject of a Presidential candidate; though, until that decision is made, Mr. Webster is to be considered the candidate of the Whig party in Massachusetts.

The Cincinnati Republican, having been closely pressed upon the subject by the Daily Whig in that city, is supposed to speak the determination of General Harrison himself, when it says:

"We have no hesitation in saying, however, for the purpose of ending, on our part, an unprofitable discussion, that Gen. Harrison and his friends have always determined to abide by the decision of the Convention, in case it is fairly constituted."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 28.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, Liverpool papers to the 28th February have been received.

Lord Durham's "Report on the Affairs of British North America" was published by authority yesterday: and the Ministers added thereto a volume of upwards of 400 folio pages, entitled "Copies or Extracts of Correspondence relative to the Affairs of British North America."

The accounts are considered rather unfavorable for Cotton and favorable for American securities. The former was dull and inferior had declined a little. The expectation here was that there would have been an improvement. American Stocks were well sustained in London, although English had declined.

The Wandering Piper died at Dublin on the 19th of February.

From the Morning Chronicle [Ministerial] Feb. 11.

All the friends of the present Government will rejoice to learn that Lord Morpeth has joined the Cabinet. The advocates of reform and improvement will be the more gratified, as they will remember that Lord Morpeth, in his communications with his constituents, avowed very decided opinions in favour of the Ballot. Those who know his high character for integrity and firmness, will be sure that he would claim to be consistent, and therefore feel confident that the Ballot will in future be considered by the present Government to be an open question.

The Marquess of Normenby succeeds Lord Glenelg as the Colonial Secretary. This appointment cannot fail to afford great satisfaction to the country.

It is currently reported in well-informed circles that the Earl of Radnor is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT ON CANADA.

This paper fills fifty columns of the London Daily papers. We can give merely an outline of its contents. His Lordship sets out with the position that the differences in Lower Canada are not differences of political principle, but of national races.—British against French, and French against British.—Nearly one half of the Report is taken up in establishing this position. "I expected," he says, "to find a contest between a government and a people. I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single State. I found a struggle, not of principles, but of races. The two parties combine for no public object; they cannot harmonize even in associations of charity. The only public occasions on which they ever meet, is in the Jury box; and there they meet only to the utter obstruction of justice. The loyalty of the French Canadians is next denied. Never again will the present generation of French Canadians yield to a loyal submission to a British government—never again will the English population tolerate the authority of a House of Assembly, in which the French shall possess, or *even approximate* to a majority."

In Upper Canada things, Lord D. thinks, are not irremediable, although he admits the continuance of many practical grievances, the determined resistance on the part of the authorities, to such a system of responsible government as would give the people a real control over its destinies, "have induced a large portion of the population to look with envy at the material prosperity of their neighbors in the United States, under a perfectly free and eminently responsible government, and in despair of obtaining such benefits under their present institutions to desire the adoption of a Republican Constitution, or even an incorporation with the American Union."

The Lower Provinces are "eminently loyal," but Lord D. warns ministers against depending too much even on that feeling. The retention of the N. A. Colonies by an armed force, is out of the question. "The expenditures of the last two years" forbid that, and one million of pounds sterling annually for the future in the colonies, "will barely enable us to attain that end." Without a change in the government the discontent which now prevails will spread and advance; for in proportion as the cost of retaining them increases, their value will diminish.

On Lord Durham's first arrival in Canada, he was strongly inclined to the project of a Federal Union. But as any power which the French Canadians might possess, he doubts not, would be used against the policy and very existence of "every form of British Government," "tranquility," he thinks, "can only be restored by subjecting that province to *the rigorous rule of an English majority*, and the only efficacious government would be that formed by a LEGISLATIVE UNION" of the two Canadas, subject to be extended hereafter "over all the British provinces in North America," which plan, it seems, was approved of thirty-four years ago, by the Queen of England's father, then Duke of Kent.

Lord Durham therefore "without hesitation" recommends the introduction of a Bill into Parliament for repealing the 31st of Geo. III, restoring the union of the Canadas under one Legislature, and reconstituting them as one Province, with provisions to admit, with the consent of the two Canadas, or their Legislature, any or all of the other N. A. Colonies: on application of the Legislature thereof, a parliamentary commission should be appointed for the purpose of forming electoral divisions, and determining the number of members to be returned, as near as may be "in proportion to population," with temporary power to the governor of suspending by proclamation the issue of writs for the electoral districts "recently the seats of rebellion."

Lord D. considers the present constitution of the legislative councils of those provinces "inconsistent with sound principles." It will be, therefore, necessary that Parliament should revive the constitution of their bodies. The report recommends, without entering into details, "a plan of local government by elective bodies subordinate to the general legislature, and exercising a complete control over such local affairs as do not come within the Province of general legislation." These municipalities, he suggests, should be formed by act of the British Parliament.

"A general executive, "on an improved principle," not explained, together with a supreme court of appeal, "for all the N. A. Colonies," and the entire administration of the public lands by an Imperial authority, are next recommended.

All the revenues of the Crown, except those derived from lands, to be at once given up to the United Legislature, on concession of an adequate Civil List. [This is no concession, as the assemblies already have all the revenues.] The responsibility of the Colonial functionaries except the Governor and his secretary, to the United Legislature are strongly dwelt upon—and the governor, it is added, should carry on his government by heads of departments in whom the Legislature place confidence, [a sort of Colonial Ministry.]

The Judges, he says, should hold office during good behaviour with permanent salaries as in England. *No money votes to originate in the Legislature without the previous consent of the Crown.* Past provisions with respect to clergy reserves, and the application of funds arising from them to be repealed. The Report concludes by impressing on Ministers the necessity of "a prompt and decisive settlement of this important question."

NEW YORK, March 27.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, March 2, we have London papers of the 1st, and Liverpool of the 2d inst. The news is not important.

Lord Ebrington is to be the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Stevenson had long interviews with Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell on the 28th of Feb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET March 1.

We have had more doing this week, and the market has been principally confined to a more business-like appearance, with a steadier tone for American. Fair descriptions prices of which are firmer, and inclining in favor of holders. Brazils and Egyptian are still heavy of sale, and the latter are offered more freely at ¼d to ⅜d decline. India is unsteady in price, and little doing. Speculators have taken 5000 bales of American and 200 Carthagena; and exporters 120 bales American. The sales to-day are 6 to 7000 bales of all kinds—the market closing with great firmness. The import this week is 38,303 bags, and the sales are 24,240. Upland 7¼ to 9.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

The Executive army of office-holders—their interference in elections.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania, dated the 2d of February, 1801, speaking of the "Federal officers obstructing the operations of the State Governments," said "that as to the future, interferences with elections, whether of the State or General Government, by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of removal, because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government."

In accordance with these doctrines, and for the purpose of carrying them out, Mr. Jefferson, while President, issued a circular addressed to office-holders under himself, from which the following is extracted:

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by most of our Constitutions, it is deemed improper, for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and his duties."

How does the practice of Mr. Van Buren and the policy advocated by his friends in the Senate correspond with those principles of Mr. Jefferson? We will show.

Early in the session Mr. Crittenden introduced into the Senate the following bill:

A BILL to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections.

To the end that the great powers given to the officers of the Federal Government, and other persons employed in its service, may not be used for the influencing of elections, which ought to be free and incorrupt:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, no marshal or deputy marshal, no postmaster or deputy postmaster, no receiver or register of a land office, or any of their deputies or clerks, no surveyor general of the public lands, or any of his deputies or assistants, no collector, surveyor, naval officer, weigher, gauger, appraiser, or other officer or person whatsoever concerned or employed in the charging, collecting, levying, or managing the customs, or any branch or part thereof, no engineer, officer, or agent employed or concerned in the execution or superintendence of any of the public works, shall, by word, message, or writing, or in any other manner whatsoever, endeavor to persuade any elector to give, or dissuade any elector from giving, his vote for the choice of any person to be elector of President and Vice President of the United States, or for the choice of any person to be a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or for the choice of any person to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any State, or of any person to be a representative or member in the Legislative Department of any State of this Union, or for the choice of any person to serve in any public office established by the law of any of said States; nor shall any such officer or person intermeddle in any of the elections above mentioned, or use any means with intent to influence or control the same, otherwise than by giving his own vote; and every person offending therein shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the United States aforesaid, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by any person that shall sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, or plaint in any of the district or circuit courts of the United States; and every person convicted, on any such suit, of the said offence shall thereby become disabled and incapable of ever bearing or executing any office or place of trust whatsoever under the said United States.

This was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Wall was chairman. After a delay of six weeks he made a long report against the bill, in which they intimated that every officer of the Federal Government who did not take part in the elections would be looked upon as an "*idiot*," and the Committee declared that it was not only their "*right*," but their "DUTY *to discuss and promulgate freely the measures of the Administration.*" And concluded the report with the following:

"Under every aspect that the committee have been able to view the provisions of this bill, it appears to them that it is *unjust, unequal, impracticable, impolitic, tyrannical*, and unconstitutional; that it is founded on an assumption of power by the Federal Government not granted by the Constitution, and destructive of the rights of the several independent States composing the Union, and of the constitutional rights of the citizens of those States, and that its provisions are of a most alarming and dangerous tendency, not called for by any existing mischief, and would not afford an appropriate remedy if such mischief existed."

Such a report might have been expected from one who, until recently, has been a thorough advocate and supporter of the old *Federal* doctrines of '98.

A few days after, Mr. Rives addressed the Senate in opposition to the report of the committee. After he finished his remarks, he offered some resolutions which he had prepared, as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Crittenden; which, said he, contained the doctrines set forth by Jefferson; and offered ground on which all those gentlemen could stand who had felt constitutional scruples against the bill. The following are the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Rives:

"Whereas 'the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government;' and whereas, also, 'freedom of election is essential to the mutual independence of the State and Federal Governments, and of the different branches of the same Government,' so vitally cherished by American institutions:

"*Resolved, therefore*, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is highly improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right."

"*Resolved, also*, That measures ought to be adopted by Congress, so far as their constitutional powers extend, to restrain by law all interference of Federal officers with elections, otherwise than by giving their own votes; and that the report of the Judiciary Committee be committed to a select committee, with instructions to new-model it according to the principles declared in the foregoing preamble and resolution."

Mr. Crittenden subsequently offered a substitute for the original bill, *omitting the fine, and restricting the penalty to a mere disability for office under the Government;* and confined himself altogether to the words of Mr. Jefferson; and declaring, at the same time, that he preferred the substitute to his original bill.

Now, let us show how the bill and substitutes were disposed of in the Senate, and lay before the People the votes. The following, giving the same, is copied from the Globe:

The question was taken on the amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Crittenden, and decided in the negative—Yeas 16, Nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Knight, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ia., Swift, Tallmadge, and White—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roan, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Con., Walker, Wall, Williams of Me., Williams of Mi., Wright, and Young—25.

Mr. Tallmadge then offered to amend the bill by making its provisions and penalties applicable only to the office-holders named when they shall subscribe sums of money to carry on elections; which was lost—Yeas 15, Nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ia., Swift, Tallmadge, and White—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Ala., Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Con., Walker, Wall, Williams of Me., Williams of Mi., Wright, and Young—26.

Mr. Rives then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to amend the bill so as to conform to the resolutions which he had submitted to the Senate some time since; which was lost—Yeas 13, Nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Knight, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Smith of Ia., Swift, Tallmadge, and White—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Con., Walker, Wall, Williams of Me., Williams of Mi., Wright, and Young—25.

The question then came up on the engrossment of the bill—Yeas 5, Nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Merrick, Preston, and White—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Knight, Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Con., Smith of Ia., Walker, Wall, Williams of Me. Williams of Mi., Wright, and Young—28.

These are the proceedings of the party in the Senate supporting an Administration which claims to be walking in the footsteps of Jefferson and Madison, and acting upon their principles, and carrying out their doctrines! That which Jefferson *deemed just cause of removal from office*, these, his *pretended followers*, denounced as "*unjust*," "*impolitic*," "*tyrannical*," and "*unconstitutional!*" What he *forbid* emphatically, they declare it to be a "*duty*" to perform! Look at this, Virginia Republicans of '98! Will you acquiesce in the principles of your great apostles of Republicanism being thus slandered?

The following is an abstract of the letter written by General Jackson, in 1837, to Mr. Wise, chairman of the Investigating Committee. The Public can now judge which was nearest the truth—Gen. Jackson or Mr. Wise:

"It is obvious that by the resolution of the House, an issue is made with the President of the United States; as he had alleged in his annual message that the heads of the Executive Departments had performed their official duties with ability and integrity. In your speech, you denied this, you charged them with manifold corruptions and abuses of trust, as you had done in your former speeches to which you referred; and you demanded an investigation through the medium of a committee. * * * *

The heads of the Departments may answer such a request as they please, provided they do not withdraw their own time, and that of the officers under their direction, from the public business to the injury thereof. To that business I shall *direct* them to devote themselves, in preference to any *ill gal and unconstitutional call for information*, no matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it. For myself, I shall repel *all such attempts* as an invasion of the principles of justice as well as of the Constitution, and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the People of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition."

We have, at length, serious indications that the odious proscriptive policy of General Jackson's Administration is to be revived—a policy which went far to disgust all reasonable and reflecting men with that Administration. We can only say upon its being again put in force, that time has but strengthened our objections to such a course—and that the fact that the "poisoned chalice" is now returned to the lips of some of those who drugged it eight or ten years ago, does not abate our hostility to it in the least. It was wrong then, it is wrong now, and will be wrong always.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Mr. Flagg has received his Commission of Postmaster. Gen. Van Rensselaer, a Soldier and Patriot, who shed his blood in two wars, has been thrust out to make room for a Politician.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Mr. Hoyt left without "protection!"—In turning over the leaves of that epitome of corruption, the Journal of the Investigating Committee, our eye fell upon a certain sentence, (page 193,) contained in a letter from Mr. Hoyt to the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated February 1st. The declaration it embodies, was made, as appears from the record, in reply to the urgent request of the Secretary and the Comptroller of the Treasury, (backed by the affirmative opinion of the Attorney General, as to the propriety of the requirement,) that Mr. Hoyt would deposite all sums received by him for duties under protest, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The following is the sentence in question:

"I now write to say *peremptorily*, that I will not pass the money I receive under protest to the credit of the United States, until Congress makes provision for my *protection*."

Congress appears to have imagined that the necessity for "protection," was on the people's side; it has therefore passed a law compelling our peremptory collector to deposite the sums received for unascertained duties, under the same restrictions as those derived from regular imposts. This will take a nice little floating capital of between one and two millions out of the collector's hands, which is, we presume, what he means by being left without "protection,"

N. Y. Times.

What other City can say it?—It appears by the official reports that all the boys in the city of Boston are members of the public and private schools—save 33 alone. The whole number is 16,880. There is no parallel to this in any quarter of the world.

Evening Star.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

We invite public attention to the subjoined circular. It fully explains itself. As its object is a highly important one, we hope every necessary effort will be made for its accomplishment.

To the Chairman of the County Court of —— County.

SIR: The Board of Internal Improvements, by the Act which created it, has a general superintendence over all the public improvements in the State; for which reason it is highly important that the total amount of produce of each county in the State should be in the possession of, and known to, the Board. Such a mass of statistical information would form a *text book of reference* of incalculable advantage for the successful prosecution of the works now in progress, and, if possible, of still greater importance to such as should hereafter be recommended to the patronage of the State and our citizens.

By reference to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the idea can be fully illustrated. The Board is very solicitous to carry into effect the Acts of the Legislature in relation to this road; and for that purpose deem it of the utmost importance that the amount of produce which is likely to be transported on the contemplated road should be ascertained with the utmost practicable certainty. It will be recollected that, at the session of 1836 '7, an Act was passed, authorizing the Board to subscribe two-fifths of the sum which might be found necessary to construct the said road, whenever three-fifths should be subscribed by individuals. This Act failed, from the want of the requisite amount of individual subscription; and that it may not happen that the late Act supplemental to the former one, which authorises the subscription on the part of the State of three-fifths, when individuals shall have subscribed two-fifths, shall also fail, we request information, that the public may have some accurate data, on which to found the probable value of the stock. The cost of the road has been ascertained by the survey and estimates of an Engineer; but doubt and uncertainty exist as to the amount of transportation which may be calculated on, and, of course, as to the amount of profit which an investment in its stock may yield. The Board are of opinion, that the want of information on this point is the chief cause of the failure of the subscription; for it cannot be doubted that the means of the country interested are ample, or that they would be applied, if it could be shewn that the investment would be a good one; and until this difficulty is removed, and the whole subject laid fairly before the public, it is apprehended that capitalists will continue backward in making investments in the stock. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the section of country (in relation to its trade) which this road is designed to accommodate, the ordinary methods of obtaining the desired facts are not applicable to it. —Generally, the amount of exportable produce of a country may be easily ascertained at the market at which it is traded; but the produce of this section is carried to the markets of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and to their villages as well as emporiums: it is so diffused and scattered abroad, that we must look to the *grower*, instead of the purchaser, for a correct knowledge of its amount. And the Board believe and trust that an opportunity will shortly offer, when it may be obtained without cost to the State, or inconvenience to the people, and, compared to the great benefit to be derived, with very little trouble to the agents who may be engaged in procuring it; and, thinking it very important the occasion should not be passed by unimproved, have determined to ask the aid of the County Courts, not only of the counties which lie west of Fayetteville, being those most interested in that road, but also of all other counties—to be preserved and used as occasion may require.

In stating the wishes of the Board, which I will now do, the mode of obtaining the desired information will be sufficiently explained.

The Board requests your County Court at its next session, to direct the Magistrates who may be appointed to take the lists of taxables and taxable property, to ascertain from each person, at the time he offers his list, the amount of produce he raised in 1838; the market at which he sold, or designs selling it; to keep lists of the same according to the forms herewith transmitted, and to return them to the Clerk, along with the tax lists, who is requested to forward them to the Board as early as possible. In making the appointment of magistrates for taking the lists, it is very desirable that such persons only should be selected as would cheerfully perform this easy, but *very* important task. All produce which is destined for exportation beyond the limits of the State, should be returned, whether it is taken off by the grower or a neighboring merchant. When these lists shall have been returned to the Board consolidated and made public, as they will be, it is evident that a mass of the most interesting information, touching the capacity of the country to sustain the contemplated Rail Road and all other works, will have been obtained; and no one, who has spare money will any longer be at a loss to determine on the propriety of investing it. If the Magistrates for taking the tax lists in your county, shall have been appointed before this communication reaches you, be pleased to take an early opportunity of having the forms placed in their hands. By attending to which business, and making as early a return to this office as practicable, you will much oblige,

Most respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,

EDW'D B. DUDLEY,
Gov. of N. C. and Pres't ex officio of the B'd of Int. Imp.

Executive Office, N. C.
Raleigh, March 22, 1839.
By order of the Board.
C. C. BATTLE, Sec.

Cotton Factory.—A sufficient amount has, we learn, been subscribed to ensure the erection of a Cotton Factory in this place. The Company has been accordingly organized, and the work may now be considered as sure of accomplishment.

Salisbury Carolinian.

The Silk Culture.—If the idea, that the business of Silk making will, at no distant day, become a most lucrative branch of American industry, is a mere *humbug*, then are there more dupes than ever there were before, since the famous South Sea bubble. We have no hesitation in expressing our own opinion, that the ultimate result of the present experiments with the Morus Multicaulis, will be to render foreign nations tributary to us for the article of raw Silk, to an amount exceeding our imports of the manufactured article.

The *mania* on this subject (as some call it) seems to be in no wise abating, if we may judge from the following paragraph:

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

There was yesterday, at Franklin's Auction Room, a great sale of Morus Multicaulis. The throng of purchasers was very great. Competition seemed to be awakened by the great diminution in stock now remaining for sale, and with the near approach of the planting season: and the prices throughout were a full advance of 25 per cent. over all previous sales. The large specimen trees sold at $9 each and some bundles of less size commenced at $3 50 to $4 per tree, and the smaller ones sold at $1 20 down to about 40 to 60 cents. Roots sold from 15 to 16 cents each in parcels of 2 to 4 000, and the entire stock, consisting of about 15,000 trees, good, bad and indifferent, and many of them very much injured during the voyage of importation, found willing and enthusiastic purchasers.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Silk in North Carolina in 1792.—We publish the following extract from the "Massachusetts Magazine," No. 1. Vol. IV. published in Boston in 1792. Our readers will learn from it, that even at that early period, the attention of the Legislature was called by his Excellency Alex. Martin, to the fitness of our soil and climate for the cultivation of the *Mulberry* and the manufacture of *Silk*. So peculiarly so, indeed, that it was spoken of as one of our staple commodities. That it has not become so, although a half century has elapsed since his Excellency's recommendation, is no evidence in the world that it may not. And although we may not be as sanguine of exorbitant returns from the cultivation of the multicaulis as some of our friends, still we think no one is justified in declaring it an unproductive and injudicious investment. We have no doubt many have indulged in gay dreams of countless wealth to be derived from the cultivation of the multicaulis, which are never to be realized; but that reasonable expectations of profit, seconded by a judicious system of cultivation, are doomed to disappoint, we have never seen any ground for supposing.

"On Monday the 5th December, his Excellency Alexander Martin, Esq. met both houses of the Legislature in general assembly convened. The great objects recommended to them, are an attention to the agriculture and manufactures of the state. The raw materials of hemp, cotton and silk are mentioned as most congenial to the climate and soil of North Carolina. The internal navigation of Roanoke, Neuse and Cape Fear rivers, are also spoken of."

A serious charge.—The Editor of the "Silk Worm," published at Philadelphia, brings a serious charge against Jos. Priestly Peters, the patentee of "Peter's Pills." In his Advertisements, the patentee asserts that "he has the pleasure of informing the public that his Pills have received the sanction and patronage of the following distinguished individuals:"—Here follow the names of a score of public functionaries, and among them those of Amos Kendall and Senator Benton. The "Silk Worm" publishes letters from those individuals, in which they state that the use of their name, in recommendation of the Pills, is wholly unauthorized, having never used or patronized them in any way. We consider an imposition of this kind deserving of notice, because such erroneous statements may affect the health, and perhaps life of thousands.—*Raleigh Register.*

From the day she was born, until fifty years old,
By my joy, she did nothing but scold, scold, scold.

So says the old Song—and a poor business she must have found. A scolding wife never governs her children, or her servants, because she does'nt know how to govern herself. A scolding husband keeps himself always in hot water up to his ears, and finds when his tongue is well nigh worn out, that words in wrath profit nothing. A scolding master brings himself into disrespect, and a scolding politician always aids the cause he opposes. This scolding is a bad business. Even a poor debt-ridden printer, who has toiled year after year, and received nothing from many a subscriber—though dunned for their neglect—must not —must not—*must not SCOLD.*

Raleigh Register.

The last "Standard" makes the very welkin ring with huzzas at the result of the recent Election in New Hampshire—a State which has always been thoroughly Jacksonian. The fact is, that the party have been so disheartened by their reverses of late, that any thing that looks like "holding their own," fills them with ecstasy.—*Ib.*

A slight mistake.—From the Standard's copy of *Duncan's* shameful letter, we read: —"there is not an *ism* on earth, however degraded, that Whiggery will not take by the hand."—The fellow fibs wilfully, as no true Whig will take by the hand scoundrel-*ism*, or Duncan-*ism*, which, we fear, are synonymous. To these exceptions we might add Van Buren-*ism*, Sub-Treasury-*ism* and blackguard-*ism*, all of which, and many more *isms*, are as much detested by the Whigs as are those few mercenaries in the South who have the audacity to sustain and promulgate Duncan's opinions and sentiments, all of which are malignantly hostile to every southern interest.

Newbern Spectator.

Another Sub-Treasurer gone.—John Fulton, Post Master at Upper Red Hook, was detected last week in purloining from the mail bag, a letter containing money.

Fulton was immediately arrested, and on giving bonds for $1000, for his appearance to answer to the charge, was set at liberty. Whether he is already on his way to Texas, or some other asylum for the oppressed, we have not learned.—*Hudson Rep.*

A new feature—but not from Maine.—The Georgia Pioneer, says—"a man that would write to an editor to discontinue his paper, without paying the postage on his letter, would, we believe, steal a *pewter* dollar, off of a *dead nigger's eye*."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FINALE FROM MAINE.

The climax has come—the campaign is over—the Maine warriors have reached their ultimatum—the

"—Bruised arms hung up for monuments;"

And now instead of mounting barbed steeds

To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,"

They are quarrelling with one another about the way to pay the debts they have incurred. Let us see how they stand. They have brought the campaign to a close—frightened Sir John Harvey—astonished all this country, and will yet astonish all Europe—run in debt to the amount of nearly two millions—and, moreover, obtained an immense amount of glory.

This is enough, in all conscience, for one campaign. It is true that some of the leaders feel not a little foolish about the business; they are puzzled about raising the ways and means to carry on the former business. But at least one or two great advantages have resulted from the Maine war: they have acquired a great quantity of glory, and being without money, have the satisfaction of knowing that no down-east Price or Swartwout can run off with their surplus revenue. As it is, they are kicking up a row because the banks will advance them no more funds. A resolve has passed the legislature to authorize the state Treasurer to make a requisition of five per cent on the banks; but the state owes the banks this sum already, which has been advanced *con amore*. They can get no money unless they hypothecate something, and the only materials they have to hypothecate is their "glory," together with sundry pairs of old boots and breeches. This is a most important *finale* to all their fun; they have had no war, no fighting, no blood, no money, and no territory; but they have on the other hand created a large stock of glory, and a debt of two millions!

New York Herald.

Boundary Question in Ohio.—The legislature of Ohio have passed a series of resolutions, insisting upon the right of Maine to the territory in dispute, approving of the prompt and decided measures which have been taken, and tendering, in case of actual collision, "the whole means and resources of the State" to the authorities of the general government.

Judge Wilkinson and Mr. Murdaugh, indicted for their participation in the bloody affray at the Galt House in Louisville, Ky. have undergone trial at Harrodsburg, in Kentucky, and have been acquitted. The jury were out only three or four minutes. Eleven of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving the box, but the twelfth objected to that course.

Commodore Elliott.—A Court of Inquiry upon Commodore Elliott, is ordered by the Navy Department. It is to convene at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, on the 22d of next month.

Look out for Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against taking Five Franc pieces. There are several now in circulation, made out of a composition of pewter and lead. They are well made, but have rather a blueish appearance, and are considerably lighter than the genuine ones. They are dated 1833.—*Washington Whig.*

Pick your Seed Corn.—Seed corn should be selected from the stalks in the Fall. The Baden corn, about which so much fuss is being made, is nothing more than corn thus selected for a long series of years, where two or more ears grew upon a stalk. By selecting your seed thus, you will soon have the Baden corn. Perhaps the size of the ear—the smallness of the cob—the shape and soundness of grains should be made an object of as much care as the number of ears on a stalk. By taking care to bring corn to maturity as soon as it is ripe enough to save, you may have early corn, and *vice versa.*

A bad account of Bulwer.—According to the New York Whig, Bulwer the great novelist, is charged in the London Age not only with having separated from his wife, and now living openly with a mistress, but with having meanly notified the public that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts though she does not contract any! It is added, that so far is Lady Bulwer from annoying him with debts, that she is actually annoyed herself with bills incurred by her husband's mistress, who impudently assumes the title to which she is so infamously destitute of just claims.

Tennessee has gone thoroughly to work in the business of reform. She has totally prohibited the sale of liquor in shops, suppressed duelling, carrying Bowie knives, lotteries, &c.

Wooden Nutmegs Beat.—A cask of Clover Seed from London was sold yesterday by auction, which proved to be *colored* purple to suit this market. The fraud was detected. The holders here knew nothing of the transaction.

Gambling on a large scale.—The Mobile Chronicle of the 12th complains bitterly of the vast sums which the gamblers will carry off from that place, during the races. It says 'Mobile lost all,' in a race for $10,000 a side, and estimates the losses of that city in the 'amusement' at $100,000.

An improved method of making Coffee.—Put your coffee (after grinding) into a flannel bag, tie it closely, (allowing it sufficient room to boil freely,) put it in the boiler, adding as much water as may be required. After boiling, it will be found to be *perfectly clear*, without the addition of egg, &c. Having likewise the advantage of retaining its original flavor and strength in greater perfection than when clarified.

Advantage of poverty in early life.—An English judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "Some succeed by great talent, some by high connexions, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

Sale of a Husband.—Last week a man residing at Chapel-en-le Firth was "put up to be sold at auction" by his adorable wife, who it is presumed, had grown heartily sick of his society. The "conditions of sale" were that the fellow should be put up at 19s. the person advancing 1s upon that to claim him. No one appearing inclined to bid, the sale was postponed to an indefinite period.

North Derbyshire Chronicle.

Erskine gave a very *lively* illustration of the text, "Union is strength," when he said of a place where he had slept very ill, that if the fleas had been *unanimous* they would have lifted him out of bed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1839.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, that Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Lewis Williams, and James Graham, Whigs; and Messrs. H. W. Connor and Wm. Montgomery, Vans, are candidates for re-election in their respective districts, as yet without opposition.

Mr. Rencher, of the Chatham District, in a Circular which we have had the pleasure to receive from him, and which we intend to notice hereafter, makes known his willingness to serve again, if his constituents desire it, though his own inclination would prompt him to retire. We hope that the Whigs of that District will take proper steps to assure their Representative of the perfect satisfaction which, we are assured on all hands, his course has given, not only in, but out of the District; and to insist on his again standing a poll.

THE N. C. ARSENAL.—The fears of hostility to this work by the powers that be, seem to be verified. Orders, we learn, have been received from Washington, to suspend a portion of the work, and to discharge part of the workmen, in compliance with which about forty of the workmen and laborers were dismissed on Monday last, and others will have to follow. It is said that out of the appropriation of $150 000 "for Arsenals," Congress not having specified the amount for each, only $20,000 have been assigned to this work, by the Department, the remaining $130,000 being applied to the two other Arsenals, in Missouri and Arkansas. Or perhaps Charleston is to have a share. However this may be, Congress, after great deliberation, determined that an Arsenal of Construction, of the largest class, should be located in North Carolina, because of the Central position, and of its contiguity to abundance of timber of the very best kind for public purposes, to coal and iron, and all these advantages combined with water navigation and a cheap and healthy country. We trust it is not to be permitted to the Executive to set aside a positive law of Congress, but that at the next session, Congress will make a definite appropriation for prosecuting this work, so that the funds designed for it may not be subtracted for the use of either Missouri or Charleston.

STATE AFFAIRS.—The Circular of Governor Dudley, in this day's paper, will, if properly responded to by those to whom it is addressed, supply important information, the want of which has always been felt in our State, as an obstacle to legislation, and particularly to Internal Improvements. If faithfully collected, these statistics will remove the only ground upon which any portion of the Cape Fear and Western people have neglected to lend their aid to the great work which we have so much at heart. Once show the people that the work will be profitable, either from the produce or passengers to be transported, and the *only doubt* will be removed. In other States, where the incidental results of rail roads are well understood, because they have been seen and felt, it would not be necessary to show that the stock would yield interest. To any one whose lands are contiguous to the route, or whose business would be affected by the existence of a rail road, it is of but little importance whether he realize a dividend or not. His lands would be appreciated in value, or his business so increased and facilitated, that he would be amply repaid for any reasonable amount of subscription. This was the consideration which produced the nearly general subscription of the people of Fayetteville two years ago to the work, and the same motive will again prompt them to do their duty when the books are re-opened under the late amended charter.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—Our columns can never be better filled than when they contain notices of the metallic and mineral wealth of the State, or of the progress of any enterprize which may lead to her independence of her neighbors, and to her wealth and happiness. It is for this reason that we always seize with avidity any opportunity of *forcing* these matters on the attention of our readers, that by dint of frequent remembrancers, we may bring our people to place a proper estimate on the unbounded and we believe unrivalled wealth locked up within the bosom of our State, only awaiting the hand of enterprize to draw it forth. If we were accustomed to set a proper value on our advantages, and to bring them into play, there would not be in the Union, a State richer, happier, or in which a residence would be more desirable than in North Carolina. We have every thing that may serve to make a great State, and have the advantage of being as far removed from the mob spirit and infidelity of the North, as we are from the Lynch law and irreligion of the South; with a climate free from the extremes to which they are subject.

Our object, however, was not to eulogize North Carolina; but simply to state that we have at this office a specimen of Coal, from the lands of Thos. W. Clegg, Esq., at Egypt, on Deep River, in Chatham County, which has been tried at a forge in this town, and pronounced *good*. It is doubtless a part of the formation heretofore spoken of, in Moore County, on the opposite side of Deep River from the plantation of Mr. Clegg. It is not known to what distance this mine extends, but the time will come, we hope, when not only that fact, but the value of the deposite, will be fully known and appreciated.

"THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME."—We certainly had no anticipation of the favor with which our late subscription paper has been received; for no day has passed since it was issued, which has not called upon us for some expression of gratification and gratitude. One old and valued friend sends us *twenty* subscribers, another *ten*, others *nine*, *eight*, *seven*, and so on down to *one*. These expressions of public approbation call for our warmest thanks, and evince the enthusiastic feeling which prevails amongst the Whigs of North Carolina, in favor of the great cause in which we are engaged.

The attention of Town readers is directed to the call of a Town Meeting to re-organize the Patrol.

We have received several numbers of a large and elegantly printed Daily paper called the North American, published at Philadelphia, by S. C. Brace & T. R. Newbold. Its motto is very excellent, "Impartial but not Neutral."

Hon. EDWARD STANLY.—During a late visit of this gentleman to Newbern, his native place, a large public meeting was held, and Mr. Stanly invited to partake of a public dinner, which he declined, on account of private engagements.

A disease resembling the Small Pox, has existed in Newbern for several weeks, to the extent of nine or ten cases, of which one has terminated fatally.

The Steam Boats from Norfolk to Baltimore will hereafter run daily instead of tri-weekly, and in addition to the Alabama and Kentucky, both crack boats, another called the Jewess, was put on the line on the 1st inst.

Robert M. Gilliland, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Fayetteville, vice Cook, P. C.

IMPORTANT.—Nicholas Biddle has resigned the Presidency of the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank. During 20 years connexion with the Bank, in periods of the greatest trial, and resisted by the most bitter and unrelenting party hostility, he managed its interests and the great financial interests of the country, with a skill and ability unparalleled, and which entitled him to the respect, at least, even of his political opponents.

The following is his letter of resignation:—

To the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: I execute a purpose which, as you are aware, I have long meditated, and which I intimated to the Stockholders at their first meeting under the new charter; that of retiring from the direction of the bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered its service. They have been years of intense labour, and they have earned for me a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age, and precarious health require. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared, but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so much needed, some difficulty in which my service was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such exist now. All the political dissensions connected with the bank for the last ten years have ceased; all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended, and the bank has returned to its accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length without inconvenience, and I do it more readily because I leave the affairs of the Institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able directors and officers.

This separation from friends with whom I have been so long, and so agreeably associated, is among the most painful acts of my life, and I pray you to accept at parting, my sincere wishes for the personal welfare of you all.

N. BIDDLE, *President.*

Philadelphia, March 29, 1839."

On the reading of this letter, the Board unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of the highest respect for Mr. Biddle, and deep regret at his retirement.

Thomas Dunlap, Esq., the Second Assistant Cashier, was then unanimously elected a Director, and afterwards unanimously elected President, to supply the vacancy in the Board and Presidency.

This news produced great excitement in Philadelphia and New York, and rumors were started that Mr. Biddle was to be Minister to England, or Secretary of the Treasury; that Mr. Woodbury had resigned, &c. Stocks went down. But as soon as his reasons were known, things at once became calm, and the public were satisfied.

Among the disastrous results of the resignation of Mr. Biddle, may be enumerated, the loss of the entire political stock in trade of the Globe, Standard, &c., the whole having been invested in the cant phrases of 'Biddle and the Bank,' 'the Bank and Biddle,' &c.

THE MAINE WAR.—This affair is at an end, until we hear from England. Gen. Scott has negotiated a truce between the high belligerent powers, Gov's. Fairfield and Harvey; and the Legislature of Maine, before it adjourned *sine die*, passed resolutions directing the withdrawal of the troops from the disputed territory, which has accordingly been done. It was with a good deal of difficulty that this measure was adopted. The House at first passed resolutions of a contrary character, which were rejected by the Senate, and pacific resolutions adopted, which the House in its turn refused to sanction. Finally a conference was held, which resulted in the adoption of the Senate's resolutions. Those originally adopted by the House were considered as censuring Mr. Van Buren, and it shows the strength of the war feeling in Maine, that any such resolutions should be passed by a body very decidedly in favor of the Administration, and in a State where party drill is as effective as any where in the Union.

We greatly rejoice at this result, not only because one otherwise insuperable obstacle to the preservation of peace is thus removed, (for England could never negotiate with an armed force in the territory,) but because a species of Nullification, far more alarming and dangerous than South Carolina Nullification, is thus put down, or at least put off. If a single State is at liberty to levy war at her own will and pleasure against a neighboring power, what becomes of the provision of the Federal constitution, "that no State shall enter into any treaty, or grant letters of marque or reprisal; or keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay?" This provision has been violated by Maine, if not in the first instance, at least by keeping her troops in the field one day after that danger of invasion was removed, by the assent of Gov. Harvey to the agreement between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. The refusal of Maine, to abide by that agreement, and her determination to levy war on her own account and responsibility, would have been, if persisted in, a species of practical Nullification, of vastly more dangerous character than South Carolina or Georgia Nullification.

Maine is unquestionably right in her claim to the territory, and it would have been another source of regret if she had placed it out of the power of England, with honor to herself, to acknowledge that right.

THE COST OF WAR.—Some idea may be formed of the expense of a state of War, by those who have forgotten the one hundred and twenty millions of debt, besides the enormous sums raised by taxes, during our war of two and a half years in 1812-15, by the fact, that Maine expended in her late sham fight, one million six hundred thousand dollars. It appears that she was rather hard pressed to raise the money, but finally obtained a part of it from the Banks, and authorized the Treasurer to borrow the balance.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Rives has published an appeal to the People of Virginia, on the occasion of going out of their service as Senator in Congress. He defends himself with a masterly hand, from the attacks of the "Robespierrean Press" of the Administration at Washington, and of the Jesuitical Enquirer at Richmond. His vindication is complete, and will tell with prodigious force in the ensuing elections in May. The Whigs are in the highest spirits.

VOICE OF LOUISIANA.—The Whig members of the Legislature have appointed Delegates for Louisiana to the Whig National Convention, and instructed them to support the nomination of Henry Clay for President.

It is astonishing that Louisiana will not believe the Raleigh Standard's assertion that Mr. Clay is an abolitionist. No State has more at stake on that subject.

A SIGN.—In no county in this State, probably, had Mr. Calhoun so many devoted friends as in Rowan, before he went over to the enemy; and it was at one time feared that that county would, like South Carolina, be led away from the true faith by admiration of Mr. Calhoun. But she has manfully stood her ground, and is still as unanimous as ever in opposition to corruption and misrule. At the late Superior Court of that county, the Grand Jury, with Col. Robert Macnamara as Foreman, adopted, 17 to 1, a Presentment of "the usurpations, incapacity, mismanagement and corruption of the Administration; of the increase of Executive patronage; of the Sub-Treasury bill; and of the late defalcations. They closed with a recommendation of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency.

We commend to the particular attention of the Raleigh Standard, the following denunciation of Mr. Clay, by one of the most influential organs of Van Burenism, on account of his speech against abolition, —that speech which Mr. Calhoun said *"put down Abolition,"* and that speech which the Standard refuses to publish. We frequently see the "Pennsylvanian" quoted by the Standard, as orthodox, but have not yet found this extract transplanted into its columns. It would be an appropriate accompaniment to the next quotation the Standard may make from Garrison's Liberator, that other organ of abolition:—

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

HENRY CLAY.

Democrats! read the following, from the columns of a paper which you have always considered orthodox in what you are pleased to call Republican principles, and tell us what you think of those journals that have been swearing to you that Henry Clay is an Abolitionist. The extract is from your "great-gun" in Pennsylvania, "The *Pennsylvanian.*"

"We regret that truth and the cause of humanity, which *he has betrayed*, compel us to speak of *Henry Clay* as an enemy of freedom. * * * His recent course in the Senate of the United States, has reluctantly COMPELLED us to consider him *a most* DANGEROUS ENEMY *to the cause of universal* liberty. He has taken ground in FAVOR OF PERPETUAL SLAVERY. There is no mistaking the language of these resolutions. They go FOR SLAVERY *now* and *forever*." * * *

Were we as ungenerous as some of our opponents, or so much inclined to succeed by unfair means, we might at once proclaim to our readers, on the strength of this paragraph, that the Democrats were in league with the Abolitionists. We would scorn to compromise our character for truth and common sense by such a course.

Newbern Spectator.

The last North Carolinian contains a notice that "the Editor is necessarily absent this week." There are several circumstances which indicated as much, even if it had not been expressed. In the first place, no acknowledgment is made of the injustice which the Editor had done us, on the subject of small bills, which we cannot be mistaken in looking for.

Next we have it openly averred, that Swartwout, the absconding Sub-Treasurer, "is a Whig," and broadly insinuated that Price, his accomplice and companion in exile, is ditto. These things, it is true, are not said editorially, but copied under the Editorial head. Now it is perfectly notorious that Swartwout never did belong to the Whig party. He was a Jackson man, up to the period of the separation from that party of a small band who took the name of Conservatives, and who have only united with the Whigs since Swartwout left the country. Indeed some of that party are still Van Buren men. Swartwout never was a Whig.

As to Price, it must require no small stock of brass to represent him as a Whig. The favorite Orator of the party, at Tammany Hall, up to the very hour of his departure, must have been a queer genius to have been a Whig. No, no. We beg to be excused.—Your leg-treasurers don't run into the Whig ranks, if they will run away from yours, after you have permitted them to fill their pockets with public money.

Yet again. The Carolinian says we made a great ado "about Mr. Van Buren's presuming to keep a carriage to ride to Church in." Pardon us, but this too is an error. We could not have the slightest objection to his keeping a carriage. It was but as an example of the inconsistencies of the *Democratic!* party that we were struck with the amusing description of the President, the carriage, and Mr. Clay.—The great head of the Democrats is, from all accounts, one of the greatest aristocrats in the land. The reform which the party promised us, has resulted in the most unparalleled prodigality and corruption. The promised economy is unbounded extravagance. And so on to the end of the chapter. Scarcely a pledge or profession of the party that has been observed.

ECONOMY.—It appears by a Statement, prepared from the appropriation laws, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, that the appropriations made at the late Session of Congress amount to the sum of $36,862,242 78. The appropriations at the previous Session were $38,413,064 87, making the enormous amount of $75,275,307 65, (exclusive of the appropriations at the extra Session, Oct. 1837, which we have no means of ascertaining,) as the expense for 2 years of this reforming administration. In Mr. Adams's day, be it remembered, the most violent clamor was raised because the appropriations reached thirteen millions, and for that extravagance, mainly, his administration was put down, and the present party placed in power.

It is the fashion of the party to lay the blame of these extravagant appropriations to the Whigs, with what reason may be judged from the fact, that the Committees of both Houses of Congress, which report these appropriation bills, and found them on actual estimates from the Department, are in the proportion of about three Administration men to one Whig; that the party has always been able to command a majority in the House until this Session, and that in the Senate there is and has been a majority of nearly two-thirds in favor of the Administration. It is rather a hard case that the Administration should have all the power, and yet be exempt from any responsibility for its abuse.

The following Recapitulation exhibits the purposes to which all this money has been appropriated by the late session:—

RECAPITULATION.

Civil and diplomatic	$9,010,081 57
Army, fortifications, and Military Academy	16,556,253 65
Navy	5,130,781 64
Revolutionary and other pensioners	2,499,020 15
Current expenses of the Indian department	1,755,007 28
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	1,856,774 00
To promote the progress of the useful arts	9,259 22
Private claims	45,065 27
	$36,862,242 78

Out of all this enormous sum, we understand that only $20,000 could be spared by the administration for the prosecution of the work on the North Carolina Arsenal, and that in consequence a large number of hands have been discharged, and driven to seek employment elsewhere. This sum, with $5,000 for Fort Caswell, about $15,000 for the Mint at Charlotte, and a few thousand for Postmasters, &c. being in all perhaps 75 or 100,000, embraces the share that North Carolina has of the thirty-seven millions of dollars appropriated at the late session.

Since the above was in type, we find, on further examination, that ten millions of the above amount is merely a contingent appropriation, depending on the possible emergency of a difficulty with England on the Maine question. This, however, leaves the appropriations for this year just double the amount of the largest expenditures of any year of Mr. Adams's term.

TEXAS.—One of our exchange papers says that Ex-Governors Hamilton and Butler, of S. C. and the Hon. Jos. M. White, late Delegate in Congress from Florida, sailed from New Orleans for Texas on the 15th ult. with a view to making that country their place of residence. We can hardly credit that such is their object, notwithstanding another paper states that Gov. Hamilton has already been appointed to a financial office in the Republic.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—A Treaty of Peace has been concluded between these counties, and the port of Vera Cruz has in consequence been thrown open to vessels of all nations.

The Savannah Branch of the Bank of Darien, in Georgia, has suspended specie payments. Three-fourths of its capital, (which is only $440,515 in all,) are owned by the State.

The great case between the two parties into which the Presbyterian Church is divided, was decided at Philadelphia last week, in favor of the New School party. The Court decided that the excinding acts of the Assembly of 1837, were utterly unconstitutional and void. A new trial has been prayed for, and if that be not granted, an appeal will be taken.

By this decision, the General Assembly of the New School is recognized as the true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Trustees elected by them as the legal Trustees.

The last Standard has a column of editorials built upon one broad falsehood, viz: that Mr. Clay had been silent, or worse, upon the abolition question, until he delivered his late Speech. The foundation being false, the whole superstructure reared upon it, of course tumbles to the ground.

The Standard and other Van Buren papers affect to consider the passage of the bill giving the President extraordinary powers to borrow money and raise volunteers in case of a sudden emergency, growing out of the Maine affair, as a kind of certificate in full of confidence in the honesty, capacity, and all else, of Mr. Van Buren. They forget that the Whigs knew too well the character of the man in whose hands they were willing to place these powers. He is admitted on all hands to possess more of the qualities of the fox than of the lion, and the Whigs knew that there was no danger of his fighting so long as he can help it. He was exactly the man, therefore, in whose hands to place such a power. The country does not want war if it can be avoided, and it has a guaranty that Mr. Van Buren will not willingly cause one.

The Standard says that the Whigs will "factiously oppose the President" if he goes to War. The unanimous vote of the Whig party in Congress, expressive of a determination to sustain the rights of the country, looks hugely like a disproof in advance of this falsehood. The Standard would have rejoiced if the Whigs had taken ground against Maine in this matter, just as it has been laboring incessantly for six months past to convert the Whigs into abolitionists. Any thing to raise a clamor by which to sustain the tottering Administration. But it will not do. The Administration is "a gone case."

The Standard insinuates that Gen. Harrison and Mr. Webster are abolitionists. Our impressions are that this is not the fact. At any rate, it requires something more than the bare insinuations or even assertions of the Standard to prove it. Let the Standard adduce its proof, and if the fact be so, we promise it, that nothing on earth should ever induce us to support either of them, Convention or no Convention. In that event, we shall not follow its course towards Dr. Duncan. We defend no abolitionist. We puff and praise none of that party. We go for Mr. Clay; but should he not be the candidate of the Whig party, and the contest be between Mr. Van Buren and *any* abolitionist, of course we could take no part in it. It would be the battle of the crow and black bird to us—a matter of perfect indifference which conquered. But our word for it, the Whig party will never run an abolitionist for the office of President, the Raleigh Standard's wishes to the contrary notwithstanding.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: As considerable excitement has of late prevailed among those belonging to the Presbyterian denomination, respecting a law-suit that has been for some time pending in relation to the affairs of the Presbyterian Church in this country, and as the object of this suit does not seem to be generally understood, you are desired, as the suit is now decided, to publish the following statement:—This suit was not commenced for the purpose of bringing to a decision the correctness of the doctrinal sentiments of one party or the other; nor for the purpose of wresting the funds of the Church from the hands of those who held them, but simply to determine which party, according to the Constitution, formed the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and which were the Seceders. By the decision of the Court, that Assembly composed of men called "New School men," is determined to be *the* Assembly, and the other, composed of men called "Old School men," is determined to be the seceding. As a matter of course, the management of the funds, and of the property and concerns of the Church, goes by this decision into the hands of the New School party. The acts of the Seceding Assembly in cutting off Synods, and dissolving Presbyteries, are determined to be unconstitutional and void. The affairs of the Presbyterian Church are, therefore, thrown back into the position they stood in previous to the passing of those acts, unless the seceding party shall determine to persevere in their secession. On them it depends to determine whether matters shall rest in quietness, or whether there shall be further strife.

Rapid Wealth.—The American Farmer states that a crop of Morus Multicaulis trees, which was raised in North Carolina, and was brought to Baltimore last week, was sold for the enormous sum of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Governor Dudley passed through Washington, on the 25th instant, on his way to inspect the progress made by those who are employed in draining the swamp lands belonging to the State in the lower part of Beaufort and Hyde counties.—Every thing promotive of internal improvement in the State, whether of a public or private nature, receives the attention and sanction of our energetic and patriotic Governor.

Newbern Spectator.

FLORIDA.

Indian Massacres.—On the 10th inst. a party, supposed to number about 40, attacked the dwelling of Mr. Edmund Gray, in Jefferson county, about nine miles from Monticello, killed Mr. G. and two children, and beat and stabbed a third so horribly as to cause its death.

Mr. Gray's eldest child, a daughter about 12 years of age, succeeded in making her escape from the Indians, who were unable to shoot her, owing to the darkness of the night.

The citizens of Monticello went in pursuit of the Indians, who took refuge in Ocilla hammock.

Col. Davenport had arrived at St. Marks with 4 companies of regular soldiers.

Mr. Gray was an old settler, of good education. After the massacre, his dwelling was burnt to ashes, and the plantation plundered of every thing of value.

The Tallahassee Star, of the 13th, from which we gather the above news, says that the Indians are becoming bolder in their depredations,—will receive no messages from the whites, and threaten to put to death any runner who approaches them.

TALLAHASSEE, March 20.

Postscript.—We stop the press to tell another tale of Indian fighting, blood and murder. We shall be brief, for we are sick at heart upon even an approach to this subject.

On Monday while Capt. Rowell's company were scouting, they fell in with an old negro man, who told them he had just seen Indians, and directed the soldiers where they might find them. The scouts charged on, and soon came in sight of two Indians, who were quietly seated upon a fence, and who beckoned the whites in a friendly manner to approach, which the latter did fearlessly, and upon nearing the fence, were fired on by a large party of Indians who were concealed in the hammock, supposed to number from 60 to 70.

Two of Capt. R's company were killed on the spot, and two badly wounded. One dead Indian was afterwards found on the ground.

The affair happened in Patterson's Hammock, a few miles east of the Ocilla.

Capt. Rowell and his men are said to have fought bravely; but had not sufficient force to contend successfully with the foe.

Major General Macomb has left Washington to take the chief direction of affairs in Florida. His stay there, the Army and Navy Chronicle says, will depend upon circumstances which cannot be known until after his arrival in the Territory. Gen. Taylor will remain on duty in Florida.

National Intelligencer.

The Florida War—its Cost and its Results thus far.—The picture of this war is thus drawn by Senator Benton in his speech on the bill—which was lost in the House—for the establishment of a sort of Military Colonies in Florida.—*New York American.*

"Troops have been tried, and have failed in accomplishing the object. Every species of troops has been tried—regulars, militia and volunteers, horse and foot. They have made campaigns and fought battles for three years, and have done all that men could do under such circumstances, and they have suffered more than men ought to be required to suffer in such a war; and all without accomplishing the object. Three years have been consumed in military operations; and at what cost and with what results? At the cost, in money, of nearly twenty millions of dollars; in lives, of nearly forty officers, killed or died of wounds, or of the climate; of many wounded; of nearly four hundred soldiers killed and wounded of the regular Army; besides heavy losses among the militia and volunteers. This is the cost! and what are the results! The results are, four counties of Florida depopulated—the Indians ravaging the country from Cape Sable to the Okefenokee swamp—the frontiers of Georgia attacked—depredations carried to the suburbs of St. Augustine and Tallahassee—the light-house at Florida Point burnt and destroyed—shipwrecked mariners on the coast of Florida massacred—and all cultivation suspended over a large district of country, part of which was settled and cultivated under the dominion of Spain, when Florida was a province of that kingdom. These are the results, after three years of military operations—after this great cost in money and in lives."

Good News for Sub-Treasurers.—A man in Franklin county, Ohio, has invented a pair of walking utensils, which he calls "*skippers*," by which a man can run over the ground at ten knots an hour, for ten hours. They are made somewhat on the plan of the steal springs of a carriage.

Matrimony and its awful consequences.—A correspondent of the Columbus Democrat, thus briefly sums up a few of the most important events in the life of a citizen of that place:

"Mr.——was married on Tuesday evening! on Wednesday evening his bride presented him with an *heir*!! on Thursday he got drunk!!! and on Friday, he was committed to the JAIL of Lowndes county for debt!!!! Facts, beat them who can!"

It is a great and prevalent error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in.—This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves & drunkards. No man would deal so with his garden or lot; no man would raise a colt or a puppy on such a principle. Take notice, parents, unless you till the new soil and throw in good seed, the devil will have a crop of poison-weeds before you know what is taking place. Look at your dear child, and think whether you will leave his safety or ruin at hazard.

Wellerisms.—"Remember me to your folks," as the dog said ven he took the little girl's meat away from her.

"Are you looking for any one in particular?" as the rat said ven he saw the cat watching him.

"I got some very urgent business on hand," as the fox said ven the dogs vas after him.

"How sharp your toe nails is," as the man said ven he cotched the hornet.

"You hurt my feelings extremely," as the cat said ven the boy pinched her tail.

MARRIED,

In Yancey County, on the 5th ultimo, by Malcom McCurry, Esq., Mr. JAMES McMAHAN, aged 63, to Miss NELLY WILSON, aged 61,—after a courtship of forty years.

On Tuesday the 26th inst. by the Rev. Alex'r. McIver, at the residence of Thos. P. Faison, Esq. of Sampson County, CHARLES HENRY, Esq. of New Hanover, to Miss ELIZABETH J. FREDERICK.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 31st ult. Mrs. CELIA MYROVER, aged 50 years. By this event, the Presbyterian Church, to which she belonged, has been deprived of a consistent and devoted member; and a family of an affectionate, and an exemplary head. Though mingling little with the world, and of course, her worth known only to her particular friends, yet she sustained traits of character, which will endear her memory to her relatives, while others who figured in greater splendor are forgotten. Her loss to three affectionate sons will not soon be forgotten, while her example and pious counsel, it is hoped, will never be effaced from their memory.

In Cumberland County, N. C., on the 18th March, 1839, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, daughter of Abner E. and Mary B. Smith, aged 3 years and 14 days. Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Our dear little bud thou art gone,
Far from Earth away,
To join with those above,
To sing an endless praise.
The Lord is right in all he does,
For which we are due him praise,
O may we live as we should die,
That we might see his face.
He is merciful we know,
And works by means to save,
That we his salvation might know,
And from perdition be saved.

[COMMUNICATED.

The undersigned having been requested by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville to call a meeting of the citizens, to consult on the propriety of re-organizing the Patrol, and devising some plan for the better security of the Town:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a meeting for that purpose will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THO. N. CAMERON, *M. P.*

April 2, 1839.

THE miraculous cures effected by the *Matchless Sanatics*, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe. 33tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 1st, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Nelson, Diligence, and Messenger, in tow, with full cargo of Spring Goods, for John McArn, J. & J. Kyle, Nott & Starr, Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, H. & E. J. Lilly, H. L. Myrover, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, C. P. Mallett, Cook & Co. G. B. Atkins, G. W. & W. Draughon, P. P. Johnson, J. Martine, Curtis & Myrover, B. Rose, C. J. Orrell, G. W. McDonald, A. Kimball, Hart & Fuller, F. Lain, T. S. Lutterloh, Joseph Baker, M. R. Willkings, G. McNeill, W. McIntyre, J. Bebee, Yarbrough & Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, D. B. Robinson & Co. J. R. & D. Gee, and J. W. Wright, of this place, and for J. Newlin, J. & W. Murphy, E. McCallum, J. M. Worth, T. A. McRieves, Reaves & Co. W. T. Watts, Stockton & Huggins, C. D. Wallace, J. Wiseman & Co. A. H. Lindsey, A. Hart, Stedman & Ramsey, J. McIver, M. & T. Hart, Harly & Son. E. & D. Bowman, E. W. Ogburn, G. Brooks, G. & W. Brooks, W. H. Brittain, J. & R. Sloan, G. Dickerson, T. Lineback, J. Stanley, Lash & Brother, J. Henshaw, Cave & Holland, Lexington Manufacturing Co. C. Mock, J. A. Young & Co F. Young, G. W. Brown, J. Hall, A. J. Hill, S. Hill, J. Small, and T. Ashe, of the Interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 23. Schr. Chief Sachem, from Norfolk.
24. Schr. Albion, from New Orleans.
26. Schr. Leopold, from Charleston.
Schr. Daniel Webster, from do.
Schr. Tangin, from do.
Schr. Frederick Pearl, from do.
Schr. Patriot, from do.
Schr. Vesper, from Newport.
Brig Belle, from New York.
Schr. E. Messerole, from do.
Schr. Uncas, from Charleston.
27. Schr. Regulus, from New York.
28. Schr. A. Patton, from Philadelphia.
Schr. Julia, from New York.
Schr. Jane Baum, from Charleston.
Stm'r Cotton Plant, from do.
Stm'r Henrietta and boat Post Boy, from Fayetteville.
29. Brig Commerce, from Baltimore.
Schr. Allene, from Charleston.
Schr. John, from do.

DEPARTURES.

March 23. Br. Schr. Adelaide, for Dominica.
Br. Brig Thomas Packer, for Barbadoes.
Schr. Peruvian, for Martinique.
Br. Brig Jane, for Berbice.
Schr. Mary, for Georgetown.
24. Br. Schr. Venus, for Halifax.
26. Br. Schr. Banker, for do.
Schr. Surplus, for St. Croix.
Schr. Lafayette, for Martinique.
27. Schr. Sarah Ann, for Surinam.
28. Schr. Elizabeth, for New York.
29. Stm'r Henrietta with boats Nelson, Diligence and Messenger in tow, for Fayetteville.
Boat Packet, for do.
30. Schr. Thames, for Charleston.
Schr. Caroline, for Philadelphia.
Brig Farm, for St. Domingo.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 3.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6 a 7	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

This morning's letters and papers from New York represent the Cotton Market there as more animated, and firm.

Mechanics' Benevolent Society.

THE Fifth Anniversary of this Society will be observed by an address to be delivered at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Saturday Evening next, at early candle light, by H. L. Holmes, Esq., to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of the town are respectfully invited.

April 3d, 1839.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

Received per Steam Boat,

64 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
10 boxes LEMONS,

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 1, 1839. 39tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

ON or about the 1st March, a CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers and notes, among which are a note payable to Arch'd. McQuein, Malcom Purcell as principal, and Jordan Alford as security, dated August 12th, 1838, and due in January following, for $125, with a credit on the back of $100; also two other notes on Daniel and Angus McQuaig; one for $22 and some cents, the other $8 and some cents; one on Peter Nicholson, for $6 and some cents; one on Thomas Watson, for $3 50; one on Peter Trawick, for $2 65. I forewarn all persons from trading for the above notes, or any parts of them, as the payments have been stopped by me. JOHN H. McRAE.

Robeson county, March 28. 39-1w.pd

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for Cash, Back Country Produce, or on short credit for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

March, 1839.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

PILES &c. HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posperity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "it acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engrave l wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl st., where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale whole, sale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, General agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at No. 2. Fletcher Street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHART, ON Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative

WM THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S FUREY, 101 Spruce st
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION —Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development. In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane 1 door from Pearl st. and by M R WILLKINGS Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

GOELICK'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

January 22, 1839 29tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

GOELICK'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of ☞ CONSUMPTION ☜ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent.*

Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C. January 28

{30 tf.}

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE

January 1. 1839. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON. (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeenot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 4.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, Norman McKinnon.

Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838. 20tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J HALE

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 saks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & E. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS.

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear.

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Ditto, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.

HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 37-10w

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

15 HHDS. N. O SUGAR,
67 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 hhds. bright Cuba MOLASSES,

For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 19, 1839. 37-3w

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 12, 1839. 36tf

VALUABLE Summer Establishment FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables,—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,

THOMAS ASHE

March 9. 36 tf.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Also, in Store, at very low prices,—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST

January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL.,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836. 8tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

Nails and Window Glass.

65 KEGS NAILS,
30 boxes WINDOW GLASS,

Just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 19, 1839 37-3w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

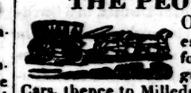
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74 tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Steamers and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839 27tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, [illegible] &c. except Music and Drawing Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October This making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES

October 2, 1838 13tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D C

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the prevening and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd